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MILLIMETER WAVE (MMW) RADIO FREQUENCY
TRANSCIEVER MODULE AND METHOD OF FORMING SAME

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a millimeter wave (MMW) radio frequency transceiver module using microwave monolithic integrated circuits.

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Background of the Invention

Traditionally, millimeter wave (MMW) radio frequency modules have been assembled with "chip and wire" fabrication techniques, such as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, where microwave monolithic integrated circuit (MMIC) chips 20 along with interconnecting substrates 22, such as made from alumina or fused silica, are bonded to a coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) matched housing 24, which is normally formed from copper tungsten (CuW) or other similar CTE matched material. Metal plate capacitors 26 are mounted on the CTE matched housing 24 and have wire bonds 28 extending between the metal plate capacitors 26 and MMIC chips 20. Ribbon bonds 30 can extend between the MMIC chips 20 and any interconnections on the substrate 22. Various electrical interconnects 31 and other components can be printed on the substrates by techniques known to those skilled in the art.

FIG. 1 shows that the coefficient of thermal expansion matched housing 24 can have subminiature coaxial connectors (SMA connectors 32) and/or waveguide

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interfaces. The MMIC chips 20 and the substrates are typically adhered directly to the CTE matched housing by adhesive or other means. Various waveguide or other channels 34 are formed within the housing.

5 A drawback of this type of prior art "chip and wire" fabrication technique is its relatively expensive cost because of a high parts count and associated assembly costs. The present assignee has also made improvements by using multilayer, low
10 temperature, co-fired ceramic (LTCC) board techniques, including the use of low transfer tape technology, where MMIC chips are mounted to multilayer LTCC boards. Multilayer board techniques reduce fabrication costs relative to the more traditional "chip and wire"
15 fabrication techniques. There is still room, however, for other processing techniques that are improvements over "chip and wire" techniques besides the use of multilayer, low temperature, co-fired ceramic and low temperature transfer tape board techniques.

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Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides an improvement over prior art "chip and wire" fabrication techniques and comprises a millimeter wave (MMW) radio frequency
25 transceiver module that includes a substrate board. A plurality of microwave monolithic integrated circuit (MMIC) chips are supported by the substrate board and arranged in a receiver section, a local oscillator section, and a transmitter section. A plurality of
30 filters and radio frequency interconnects are formed on the substrate board and operative with and/or connect the receiver, local oscillator and transmitter sections. A plurality of electrical interconnects are operative with and/or connect the receiver, local
35 oscillator and transmitter sections.

In one aspect of the present invention, the electrical interconnects are printed on the substrate board. In yet another aspect of the present invention, a dielectric layer and conductive layer are formed on
5 the substrate board opposite to the side containing the MMIC chips, filters, and radio frequency interconnects. Electrical interconnects are formed within the conductive layer. A plurality of conductive vias extend from the electrical interconnects through the
10 substrate board to the surface having the MMIC chips, filters and radio frequency interconnects.

In yet another aspect of the present invention, a cut-out can be formed within the substrate board for receiving a MMIC chip and allowing direct
15 attachment of the MMIC chip to a coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE) matched carrier or heat sink. At least one row of ground vias are formed within the substrate board and provide isolation between at least the transmitter and receiver sections formed on the
20 substrate board. The transmitter, receiver and local oscillator sections can be formed substantially isolated from each other to enhance isolation and reduce possible oscillations.

In yet another aspect of the present
25 invention, a microstrip-to-waveguide transition is formed at each of the transmitter and receiver sections. Each microstrip-to-waveguide transition includes a backshort placed relative to the substrate board and a waveguide launch operative with the
30 backshort. The backshort and waveguide launch are isolated by a plurality of isolation vias. The substrate board can comprise a single, ceramic board and can be formed from about 90% to about 99.6% alumina and ranges from about 5 to about 20 mil thick, in one
35 aspect of the present invention.

In yet another aspect of the present invention, the transceiver module includes a housing made of aluminum or similar material having a bottom plate and a housing cover attached to the bottom plate.

5 The substrate board is positioned on the bottom plate and covered by the housing cover. An electro-magnetic interference gasket can be mounted within the housing cover such that when the housing cover is attached to the bottom plate, the interference gasket is positioned

10 above the substrate and around MMIC chips supported by the substrate board. Radio frequency channels can be formed in the cover and an absorbent material is operative with the channels to enhance isolation among the local oscillator, transmitter and receiver

15 sections. The housing cover includes solderless SMA connectors having spring-loaded intermediate contacts.

A method of forming a millimeter wave (MMW) radio frequency transceiver module is also set forth. A substrate board is formed and a plurality of

20 microwave monolithic integrated circuit (MMIC) chips are mounted on the substrate board and arranged in a receiver section, a local oscillator section, and a transmitter section. A plurality of filters and radio frequency interconnects are formed on the substrate

25 board, such as by thick film processing techniques, and are operative with and/or connect the receiver, local oscillator and transmitter sections. Electrical interconnects are formed and are operative with and/or connect the receiver, local oscillator and transmitter

30 sections. In one aspect of the invention, a dielectric layer and conductive layer are formed on the substrate board opposite the MMIC chips and filters and radio frequency interconnects side. Electrical interconnects are formed within a conductive layer and a plurality of

35 conductive vias are formed to extend from the

electrical interconnects through the substrate board to the surface having the MMIC chips and thick film printed filters and radio frequency interconnects.

5 Brief Description of the Drawings

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the detailed description of the invention which follows, when considered in light of the accompanying drawings
10 in which:

FIG. 1 is an exploded isometric view illustrating a number of MMIC chips and substrates mounted directly to a coefficient of thermal expansion matched housing as fabricated by prior art "chip and
15 wire" techniques.

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary, plan view illustrating a typical "chip and wire" fabrication of the prior art.

FIG. 3 is an exploded isometric view of the
20 transceiver module of the present invention and showing a housing having a bottom plate and housing cover, a substrate board positioned on the bottom plate, and associated components of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is an isometric view illustrating a
25 single, ceramic substrate board having a ground layer, and the receiver section, a local oscillator section and transmitter section of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a fragmentary, sectional view of an example of a single layer ceramic board showing RF
30 circuitry and an adhesion and RF ground layer positioned on the substrate board.

FIG. 6 is a fragmentary, sectional view of the substrate board that includes dielectric layers and conductive layers positioned on the substrate board.

FIG. 7 is a fragmentary, plan view of a microstrip-to-waveguide transition used in the present invention.

FIG. 8 is a fragmentary, sectional view of the microstrip-to-waveguide transition used in the present invention.

FIGS. 9-11 are sectional views showing three different, multiple variations of a self-adjusting, solderless subminiature coaxial connector (SMA) connector that can be used in the present invention.

FIG. 12 is an elevation view of a solderless SMA connector similar to that shown in FIG. 10.

FIG. 13 is a sectional view of the SMA connector taken along line 13-13 of FIG. 12.

FIG. 14 is a sectional view of a surface mount pressure contact connector that can be used as modified for transferring radio frequency signals using a DC contact connector.

FIG. 15 is an isometric view of a connector that can be used as modified for transferring high frequency RF using DC contact connectors.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

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The present invention is advantageous over prior art millimeter wave (MMW) modules that are assembled with "chip and wire" techniques, such as disclosed in FIGS. 1 and 2, where the MMIC chips and
5 substrates are mounted directly to a coefficient of thermal expansion matched housing, which typically includes solderless SMA and/or waveguide interfaces. As shown in FIG. 2, numerous parts, such as metal plate capacitors, resistors, diodes, ribbon bonds, wire bonds
10 and other associated interconnects and substrates, are necessary, adding to a high parts count, increased assembly costs, and overall expensive module costs.

The present invention provides a low cost, high performance, and high yield millimeter wave (MMW)
15 radio frequency transceiver module and method of fabricating the module by using a single ceramic substrate board. Microwave monolithic integrated circuit (MMIC) chips are attached to the board, such as by mounting directly onto the ceramic substrate board.
20 Any RF interconnects and filters can be printed on top of the ceramic substrate board using thick film processing techniques known to those skilled in the art. Electrical interconnects can be either printed on the top surface, or implemented in conductive layers
25 that are separated by a dielectric material, and extending underneath the ceramic substrate board. Electrical signals can be carried to the top of the ceramic substrate board using vias. The present invention is relevant to all high frequency microwave
30 and millimeter wave modules, including, but not limited to, radar and telecommunication applications. The module types can include, but are not limited to, transmitters, receivers, transceivers and solid state boosters.

As shown in FIG. 3, the millimeter wave radio frequency transceiver module 40 of the present invention includes a housing 42 having a bottom plate 44 and a housing cover 46, which can be attached to the bottom plate, such as by screws or other fastener means. The housing 42 is formed by techniques known to those skilled in the art and could be formed from a metallic material having a coefficient of thermal expansion that is not necessarily matched to basic components of the transceiver module. A substrate board 48 is formed as a high frequency ceramic substrate board and mounted on the bottom plate 44. It is positioned correctly on the plate 44 by guide pins 50 that extend through guide holes 51 formed in the substrate board. A regulator control board 49, as known to those skilled in the art, is shown and having a DC connector 49a. For purposes of explanation, the description will first proceed with reference to the substrate board used in the present invention.

As illustrated in FIG. 4, a plurality of microwave monolithic integrated circuit (MMIC) chips 52 are supported by the substrate board 48 and arranged in a receiver section 54, a local oscillator section 56 and a transmitter section 58. A plurality of filters 59 and radio frequency interconnects are formed on the substrate board and operative with and/or connect the receiver, local oscillator and transmitter sections 54, 56, 58. Any filters 59 and radio frequency interconnects 60 are preferably formed by thick film processing techniques using methods known to those skilled in the art and are part of a top circuitry 61 (FIG. 5). A plurality of electrical interconnects are operative with and/or connect the receiver, local oscillator and transmitter sections 54, 56, 58. In one

aspect of the present invention, the electrical interconnects are printed on the substrate board as part of circuitry 61 using printing techniques (including thick film techniques if desired) as known to those skilled in the art. This embodiment is shown in FIG. 5 with a single ceramic substrate board 48, its top layer having the MMIC chip and RF interconnects (circuitry) 60 printed by thick film processing and/or other techniques thereon. The bottom layer includes a radio frequency and ground layer 62 formed on the other side of the ceramic substrate board. The electrical interconnects (circuitry) associated with the RF interconnects (circuitry) and are typically printed on top as shown by the circuitry 61 in FIG. 5.

In another aspect of the present invention, at least one row of ground vias 64 are formed within the substrate board and provide isolation between at least the transmitter and receiver sections 54, 58 formed on the substrate board. The vias 64 extend from the top portion of the substrate board through the substrate board to the radio frequency and ground layer 62. Ground vias 64 provide high isolation of greater than 70 decibels between the transmitter and receiver chains in the transceiver modules. The vias 64 are typically spaced about a quarter of a wavelength apart and the via density can be adjusted based on isolation requirements. In areas where lower isolation is tolerated, a single row of ground vias 64 could be spaced approximately 0.4 wavelengths apart. In those areas where higher isolation is required, a second, offset row of vias could be used.

In another aspect of the present invention, the single, ceramic substrate board 48 can be formed from about 90% to about 100% alumina, and in one

invention. Naturally, other materials besides ceramic
can be used as suggested by those skilled in the art as
long as the material performs the necessary functions
and is an adequate substrate board.

66 can be embedded on the top surface of the ceramic substrate board. The embedded capacitors eliminate the requirement for conventional and high cost, metal plate capacitors used with high frequency MMIC chips. It is possible to add a resistance material to the capacitor dielectric material and optimize the capacitor resonant frequency. Surface mount (SMT) capacitors can also be adhered by epoxy to the top surface of the ceramic substrate board for applications where the embedded capacitor values are insufficient to prevent oscillations.

It is also possible to form thermal heat sink (or possibly RF) vias 68 that are filled with conductive material under the MMIC chips to achieve adequate electrical performance and improved thermal conductivity as shown in FIGS. 4 and 5. These vias 68 extend from the MMIC chip to the radio frequency and adhesion ground layer 62. If the MMIC chip is still generating excessive heat, a cut-out 70, such as formed from laser cutters, can be made within the ceramic substrate board to allow direct attachment of the MMIC chip to a coefficient of thermal expansion matched carrier or heat sink, which could be part of the bottom plate.

FIG. 4 also illustrates a 50 ohm microstrip line 86 as formed as part of the RF circuit 61 and a DC signal trace line 88 formed as an electrical interconnect (circuit). The transmitter and receiver sections 54, 58 include a DC and intermediate frequency connection pad 90 that is operatively connected by a 50 ohm microstrip lines and DC signal trace to various MMIC chips as part of the receiver and transmitter sections.

In one aspect of the present invention, the housing cover 46 includes an electro-magnetic interference gasket 94 that is positioned on top of the ceramic board and around the MMIC chips supported by the substrate board when the housing cover is mounted on top of the bottom plate 44. The ceramic substrate board 48 also includes an electro-magnetic interference ground contact strip 95 that surrounds the transmitter, receiver and local oscillator sections 58, 54, 56 and

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engages the gasket 94 when the housing cover is secured to the bottom plate 44.

As illustrated in FIG. 4, the transmitter, receiver and local oscillator sections 58, 54, 56 are
5 formed substantially separated from each other to enhance isolation and reduce oscillations. The housing cover 46 includes an inside surface portion 46a that includes formed radio frequency channels 96. The electro-magnetic interference gasket 94 is contained
10 around the radio frequency channels, such that when the housing cover 46 is applied on the bottom plate 44, the gasket is received and mounted around the receiver, transmitter and local oscillator sections. It is also possible to include a radio frequency channel/echo
15 absorbent material 98 that is mounted within the cover to aid in improving isolation and reducing possible isolations.

The radio frequency module layout is channelized in sections to provide high isolation and
20 prevent possible oscillations. Channel neck-down can be used in key areas to improve isolation. As shown in FIG. 4, the transmitter, receiver and local oscillator sections 58, 54, 56 are formed relatively straight and narrow, as described before, and are positioned
25 substantially separated from each other. This is especially applicable in high gain amplifier cascade applications.

Intermediate frequency, radio frequency and DC connections can transfer signals to and from the
30 ceramic substrate board, as noted before. The DC and intermediate frequency signals can be transferred in and out of the ceramic substrate board using pressure contact connectors, such as high frequency self-adjusted subminiature coaxial connectors (SMA) shown in

FIGS. 9-13 as disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. patent application serial no. 60/307,952, filed July 26, 2001, the disclosure which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. The SMA connectors can include basic components common to the illustrated connectors 100, including a standard SMA shell 102, either screw-mount or press fit; a dielectric material 104 sized for 50 ohms impedance (multiple configurations shown); a standard SMA connection 105; a contact tip 106 sized for 50 ohms impedance (multiple configurations shown); and a compliant, spring loaded intermediate contact 108.

The compliant, spring-loaded intermediate contact 108 is operable with a spring mechanism, such as a fuzz button or pogo pin, having two parts with a spring inside. One fuzz button could be a gold plated beryllium-copper wool that fills passages through a material to provide conductive pathways. A pogo pin could be a spring-loaded electrical connector adapted to contact and press against a surface and can include wires, pins or cables formed as spring segments or other resilient members as known to those skilled in the art.

Radio frequency signals can be transferred in and out signal traces, such as microstrip, for the ceramic substrate board using a broadband, low loss, microstrip-to-waveguide transition 110 where no cuts in the ceramic are required to implement the transition. As shown in FIGS. 7 and 8, the transition 110 includes a channel or backshort 111 with a channel wall ground layer 112 formed thereon and ground vias 114. A reduced channel width feed 116 is operative with a microstrip probe section 118 as known to those skilled

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in the art, and a tuning section 120 illustrated as a pair of elements.

FIG. 8 illustrates a fragmentary sectional view of the transition 110 and shows the ceramic substrate board 48 having the backshort 111, including a formed metal section 118a and a waveguide launch 118b as part of the probe section 118. Manufacturing techniques known by those skilled in the art are used. Built up sections such as formed from thick film processing techniques could be used for the structure. In one aspect of the present invention, the depth of the backshort is a function of many things, including the dielectric constant of any material used for the substrate board and a function of the bandwidth that the system achieves. The backshort could typically be in the range of about 25 to 60 mils deep. The isolation vias, as illustrated, aid in the transition. The backshort can be formed on either side of the substrate board to facilitate assembly and reducing overall costs. If energy is to be propagated up into a waveguide, then the backshort would be placed on the bottom portion of the ceramic substrate board. Other components, as illustrated, could include a regulator controller board, DC connector and other component parts.

FIGS. 14 and 15 illustrate surface mount pressure contact connectors 122 that are commonly used to perform solder-less connection, but could be modified for use as a connector for transferring high frequency RF signals. This type of surface mount connector as illustrated is widely available in the industry at low cost and has traditionally been used to transfer DC signals between stacked layers of printed circuit boards (PCB). One common application for this

type of connector is in cellular telephones. A typical surface mount connector of this type can have 16-30 pins and the connector provides a reliable connection through a spring-loaded pressure contact. As
5 illustrated in FIG. 14, the connector 122 is soldered by solder connection 123 to a surface of a first board 124. A ceramic board 126 fits under or over the first board and has metallized pads that align with connector pins. Contact is made by applying pressure on one of
10 the two boards. This type of connector as illustrated is in the form of a spring clip 130 with a plastic housing 132 and a pressure contact 134. It is used in the industry by those skilled in the art.

FIG. 15 shows a structure using the connector
15 transferring high frequency radio frequency. As illustrated, nine spring contacts 134 are shown as a ganged array of contact connectors with spring contacts. The spring contacts are soldered to a board and the upper contact engages by pressure to a second
20 board (if used). A radio frequency signal line 160 of 50 ohms impedance is illustrated with a ground 162 at each side, as illustrated. DC and signal lines 164 are placed on either side of the ground line. Three consecutive pin connections are used: one pin
25 connection for the radio frequency signal and the two pins on either side for ground signals. The radio frequency pin is connected directly to a 50 ohm line, and the two ground pins are connected to the ground signal on the board. The spacing between the pins can
30 be about 50 mils and the DC signals are carried on other pins in the same connector. The solder connection 123 provides secured contact to the first board and the spring 134 can provide contact to another connector, board or contact by pressure on top.

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embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the dependent claims.